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Platelet interaction with artificial surfaces: in vitro evaluation.

Lindon JN, Kushner L, Salzman EW

PMID: 2716522, UI: 89237928

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The effect of platelet releasate on wound healing in animal models.**Ksander GA, Sawamura SJ, Ogawa Y, Sundsmo J, McPherson JM**

Celtrix Laboratories, Collagen Corporation, Palo Alto, CA 94303.

Related Resources

The alpha granules of platelets contain growth factors that are important in wound healing. We found that a major effect of thrombin-induced human platelet releasates in animal models of wound healing is to enhance the development of granulation tissue and new connective tissue matrix. These studies provide further evidence that platelet-derived protein factors may be useful in treating full-thickness dermal wounds by increasing the rate of granulation tissue formation.

PMID: 2347964, UI: 90270507

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Transforming growth factors-beta 1 and beta 2 enhance connective tissue formation in animal models of dermal wound healing by secondary intent.

Ksander GA, Chu GH, McMullin H, Ogawa Y, Pratt BM, Rosenblatt JS, McPherson JM

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Celtrix Laboratories, Collagen Corporation, Palo Alto, California 94303.

PMID: 2375592, UI: 90328644

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Growth factors and wound healing: Part II. Role in normal and chronic wound healing.

Bennett NT, Schultz GS

Department of Surgery, University of Florida, Gainesville.

Related Resources

Wound healing is a complex biologic process that involves the integration of inflammation, mitosis, angiogenesis, synthesis, and remodeling of the extracellular matrix. Part II of this two-part series reviews the results of experiments that indicate that growth factors and their receptors regulate key aspects of soft and hard tissue repair. Results of clinical studies are also reviewed that demonstrate that growth factor treatment accelerates healing of normal tissues and promotes healing of impaired wounds.

Publication Types:

- Review
- Review, tutorial

PMID: 8392302, UI: 93319056

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Growth factors and wound healing: biochemical properties of growth factors and their receptors.**Bennett NT, Schultz GS**

Department of Surgery, University of Florida, Gainesville.

Related Resources

Wound healing is a complex biologic process that involves chemotaxis and division of cells, neovascularization, synthesis of extracellular matrix proteins, and remodeling of scar. Peptide growth factors have been shown to regulate many of these processes in vitro, leading to the hypothesis that peptide growth factors also regulate important phases of wound healing in vivo. Part I of this two-part series presents an overview of the biochemical properties of five families of peptide growth factors that are thought to be involved in wound healing: epidermal growth factor (EGF), transforming growth-factor-beta (TGF-beta), platelet-derived growth factor (PDGF), insulin-like growth factor (IGF), and fibroblast growth factor (FGF).

Publication Types:

- Review
- Review, academic

PMID: 8506974, UI: 93282541

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